

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 53

February 24, 1938

No. 26

Always Uniform -- Always Dependable

VICTOR MILL STARCH

"The Weavers Friend"

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BOILS THIN • HAS MORE PENETRATION
CARRIES WEIGHT INTO THE FABRIC

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"I saw an advertisement run by The Associated Business Papers that pictured me as typical of the prospects that salesmen classify as 'tough buys.' The ad went on to say that while I am tough when salesmen call, I am pretty regular when I am reading an A. B. P. publication. Well, I don't resent it a bit. With so many keen salesmen calling on me every day, I have to pretend to be hard-boiled most of the time.

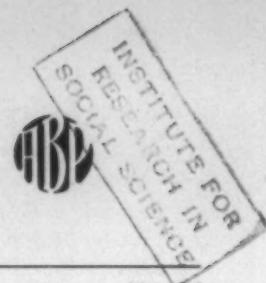
"But you can be sure that I put aside that "protective mask" when I am reading **TEXTILE BULLETIN** because that is

where I go to keep in touch with textile trends and developments; for practical ideas suggested by an editor who is familiar with my business. I know that **TEXTILE BULLETIN** is written for *me*, not for its advertisers. Yet I read the ads, too, because I know that they are in there only because they have something to offer—not because they got editorial publicity.

"I pay cold cash for my subscription to **TEXTILE BULLETIN** and you can bet I wouldn't do it unless I get my money's worth."



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Southern Industrial Problems*

By Donald Comer

WHEN Dr. M. L. Brittain suggested my subject I told him that it would be my plan, in discussing Southern Industrial Problems, to confine myself primarily to the problems of the textile industry and particularly as these problems are related to the general Southern farm problems. Our whole industrial development is tied with a life belt to our farm interests. We are all going to reach the shore together. Every school child knows without looking at a graph that ours is the section of lowest income, of lowest spending power. There is no disagreement among economists as to the underlying cause.

Senator Bankhead stated the cause fairly before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association last May in Washington. He reminded us that since the beginning of our records that this country's favorable foreign trade balance had amounted to thirty-seven billion dollars and that during the same time the value of our exported cotton had amounted to thirty-five billion dollars of this total.

David Lilienthal, of the TVA, at a recent commencement address at the University of Alabama, stated the case when he said that these thirty-five millions of dollars which came into our hands were spent for tariff protected things made in the North, which was largely responsible for the tremendous industrial and transportation development there. He also reminded us that these dollars from our cotton, exported at world prices, which we spent in the North, came to us at a tremendous sacrifice of our land and man values.

Our land has been depleted and here we continue to have the lowest income and the most illiteracy in the nation. This audience appreciates the problems that have faced this section for the last 100 years and particularly since 1865 and you know of the tremendous progress that we have made against all economic and political handicaps.

We have tremendously appreciated every evidence from the present administration of recognition of the South's problems. We also tremendously *regret* that there continues to be urged from other sections Federal legislation which seems to have behind it something of unfairness, something of injustice to the South. I'm sure that all of us down here in planning and urging consideration for

our needs, have always in mind only those things which, good for us, will be good for the whole nation.

It is so easy in discussions of this kind to spend the time talking about general aspects. What I want to do is to talk about some of our specific problems. One of our prime needs is increased home purchasing power. One means of increasing our purchasing power is by increased development of industry in the South. The ideal economic condition is a balance between industry and agriculture.

Dr. H. A. Morgan, of TVA, several years ago made a wonderful speech on the subject of "Decentralization of Industry." He compared two counties in Tennessee, Lowden and Hancock; Hancock purely agricultural, Lowden with agriculture and industry fairly well balanced. He showed that in Lowden the assessed valuation per child of school age was nearly double that of Hancock. He showed that the amount spent per child of school age was three times as much in Lowden, that the schools were opened 50% more days, that the teachers' salaries were nearly double that of Hancock, and that the tax rate per \$100 was less in Lowden than Hancock. Dr. Morgan compared Mississippi with Ohio, Mississippi, with no industry, with farming practically the only occupation, produced agricultural products to the value of a billion dollars, whereas Ohio, the smaller State, with 63% of its population in incorporated towns and cities, had a farm income of over three billions of dollars. Mississippi was raising cotton for export and Ohio was raising diversified food products for her industrial population. Dr. Morgan asks, "Do you see what industry does for agriculture?"

Our great need today in this agricultural South is for industry to make not only some things to ship outside of our section but to make at home more of the things our own people need, and to furnish a nearby industrial wage to buy the things our farmers grow. I have always said that industry must not come with the purpose of exploitation, that unless it comes prepared to take a constructive part in this program, it had better not come at all. Our section can better afford to remain agricultural than to undergo industrial exploitation with all attendant evils.

Farm income must be our first concern. You cannot clear the stream below as long as the old sow is in the spring above.

*Address before the Institute of Citizenship held at Atlanta, Ga., February 14th-17th, sponsored jointly by Emory University, Agnes Scott College and Georgia Tech.

Cotton Continues To Be Cash Crop

Cotton continues to be our first cash crop and the Federal government is showing a growing concern in helping us get a fair price for it. We should certainly help this program by improving the quality of our cotton. Tremendous progress has been made in this, particularly in regard to the length of staple, in our Southeastern States especially, but there is still much room for improvement. The same government that has concerned itself with a fair price for our cotton fails to show a proper appreciation of cotton's unfair competition from competing fibres. Our cotton help program, beginning in 1933, centered around a curtailment of our own crop. The resulting higher prices had two effects, a shrinking of our export markets for our raw cotton and a usurping of our home markets by competing fibres. For example between 1933 and last year, our exports of raw cotton shrunk three million bales for the year.

During that same period India's cotton exports increased a million and a half bales. In 1933, imports of India's jute products to this country were one-half billion pounds. Last year imports of this fibre were a billion pounds. As our Government attempted to help the price of cotton by curtailment, the world increased its crop. It is of interest that India, which grows both cotton and jute, has increased both her acreage and her crops of cotton and of jute, and as a result India has taken away from American cotton some of our foreign customers and by increasing her imports of jute into the U. S. she has taken away our rightful customers for cotton strings, bags and wrappings. There would be some gain to us if importations were limited to raw jute, with its manufacture into cloth and bags furnishing an opportunity for American labor; but burlap is now manufactured entirely in India by this same cheap labor, and more and more of it is converted into bags, in that country also, for our dairy farmers.

Senators Russell and George have fought valiantly against this injustice. Their opposition came from the dairy and farm interests of the North and West. These insist upon sacking their food and feed in jute instead of cotton and for just one reason—jute is cheaper; and it is cheaper for just one reason, it is grown by people who are paid eight, ten and twelve cents a day. Your Senators and ours of Alabama wanted to put into the present farm bill a quota allowance for jute. They couldn't even get a start. Every farm product is fairly protected by tariff, not only against its own kind but against substitutes, except the cotton which is grown from Virginia to Texas.

When our California and Arizona farmers decided to raise long staple cotton they asked for and got a seven-cent per pound tariff against Egyptian long staple cotton, and yet when our cotton asks for protection against jute—its worst competitor—we find the Senators from New York and Idaho and Washington effectively leading a smothering opposition.

New York cheese enjoys a tariff of 7c and butter of 14c; sugar, from Idaho beets, has a one-cent tariff, and the Pacific coast wheat has a tariff of 42c, and full protection for all their other products, including their citrus fruits. Southern farmers are among their best customers.

Congressman Boileau of Wisconsin forced an amendment into the recent pending farm bill denying Southern

farmers the right to grow dairy, animal or food products, on lands taken out of cotton—and the passage of the present farm bill was delayed because of the fight of the dairy interest of the North and West. In every grocery store in Alabama today, I suspect that Wisconsin and New York cheese are on sale, cheese that enjoys a 7c per pound tariff. If we are going to continue to buy sugar from Idaho beets, is it unreasonable that Idaho sack her potatoes in cotton instead of burlap. If we are going to buy Wisconsin and New York butter and cheese and our flour from Western wheat, is it too much to ask that they use cotton instead of jute bags? We'd like to continue to grow cotton and to buy some of our food and feed from the North.

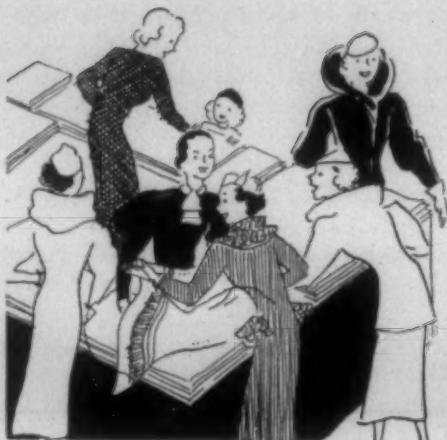
With an internal tax against our oleomargarine, with a high tariff tax against imports of foreign butter and cheese, with India jute on the free list, now comes Congressman Boileau of Wisconsin to tell us that we cannot take one acre out of cotton and raise on it eggs or chickens, milk, butter or cheese, beef or pork for sale even within our own section. A Southern college professor recently back from a general trip through the North told me that everywhere he ran into the general idea that it was well enough for us to continue to grow cotton and tobacco and cut down our pine trees and furnish the raw materials, that they would continue to do the processing up there. We only ask for ourselves what in helping us, would help the nation. Booker T. Washington said, "You can't hold the negro in the ditch without getting down there with him."

The South is asking for a fair chance for some industrial development. She only wants some reasonable protection for a start. When the agricultural North decided on an industrial development they erected a tariff wall against older industrial Europe. The agricultural South and West can't erect a tariff wall against the older industrial East. We feel that under whatever favoring condition industry develops in the South it can only start with staple things. It will have to start with the handicap of being farthest away from the populous markets. It will have to start with labor which has only recently laid aside the hoe and the plow, and as this industry develops, going hand in hand with agriculture and as Alabama's annual spending income of \$207 per person approaches the spending income of Massachusetts of \$664, it will be just that much more money in our hands to spend for the things which Massachusetts will therefore need to make in increasing quantities, which demand a higher skill. We refer to such articles as jewelry, cutlery machine tool parts, shoes, watches and clocks, telephones, motors and the great majority of the finer things for household equipment, use and wear.

Unfair Freight Rates

In asking for a place in the crowded cities of the East for some of our cheaper things—our iron cast pipe, our staple cotton goods, we are not asking that section to dig us an easy road, but we do object to the Interstate Commerce Commission actually putting unfair freight rate barriers in our way. For instance, on iron and steel articles from Birmingham, Ala., to Muncie, Ind., 536 miles, the rate is 50c. From Buffalo, N. Y., to Aurora, Ind., 540 miles, the rate is 33c. On granite and stone from

(Continued on Page 8)



Color and Its Decorative Wearability

By Carl Bartell

COTTON and rayon fabrics wear nicely even in the gray but will that profit the cotton grower, rayon yarn maker, or the textile manufacturer? Well, it may profit the very large producer but not the small or medium sized manufacturer who has to keep his wits about him these days and times, and who has found out that color applied correctly makes things and goods move.

Now let us explore the possibilities of the decorative wearability of colors.

If you are a maker of fancy half-hose, anklets, sports knit-goods, blankets, drapery fabrics, and many other types of goods, just how are you going to determine this variable known as decorative wearability.

We must first notice the season's trend in shades for the ladies, as all know from experience that the ladies purchase a large percentage of the merchandise bought within the "family group." By this purchasing power they influence the selection of colors for a thousand and one types of goods. We all remember well the famous remark that was attributed to a well known maker of cars when he said that there was only one color for the inexpensive car, black being the color. Well, maybe he thought that fifteen years ago, but not now, for he makes more use of colors nowadays than the well known peacock when he struts around.

The dyestuff ranges that offer different degrees of decorative wearability at various cost basis per unit of finished goods are:

1. *Direct Dyes*—Fast-to-light but only moderate fastness to washing.

2. *Direct Dyes* that are after-treatable with various chemicals. These give very good wash and light fastness when carefully selected. Though not as bright on all shades as the first group mentioned.

3. *Direct Dyes* that can be diazotized and developed.

These types offer good washing, light, and perspiration fastness when the dyes and developers are carefully selected and careful attention is paid to the processing control of the dyeing operations by someone with a technical knowledge of dyes.

4. *Sulfur Dyes* offer good washing and light fastness on many of the blacks, blues and greens but are weak on other colors. They require after-treatment with chemical salts to improve these fastness properties in a majority of colors. There have been many excellent bright blues brought on the market in the past few years that improve the line notably. These colors are sensitive to chlorine as a group.

5. *Naphthol Dyes* now offer practically a complete range of shades with very good fastness to washing, light, perspiration, and on many types a high resistance to chlorine and peroxide bleaching action.

6. *Vat Dyes* as a whole range offer the highest degree of fastness to washing, light, chlorine, and are practically unaffected by peroxide bleaching action.

Now we can take a knit goods manufacturer as the illustration of one who is desirous of entering the medium priced range of knit goods. He may be an experienced manufacturer but a novice at dye costs and fastness or wearability properties that can be obtained by careful study and selection of the dyestuffs for his particular purpose.

This maker wishes to offer to the trade a better quality fabric with fastness requirements that meet the most exacting of buyers as well as the final judge, the consumer. He realizes that he cannot produce miracles but he decides to do some practical research in this case and checks up on the cost figures of dyes. At this time, he finds that he cannot bear the dye costs of the naphthols or vats and investigation shows him that the goods he wishes to manufacture would not always have the same "life" as the



fastness of these types of dyes; so for this reason he discards the use of them as a group. He determines that he would like to obtain dyes offering fastness that is good to light, "home washing," ironing, and perspiration for the "life of the garment or goods" that he plans to make.

Quick investigation eliminates the fast-to-light direct dyed shades as his line of goods will be medium to heavy shades and these dyes bleed into the white effects on washing tests with or without soap at 120-150° F. He finds from tests run that the after-treatment type of direct dyes and the directs that can be diazotized and developed offer the best answer to his price basis and fastness wearability requirements. He cannot use one group as a whole but must make careful selection from each of the groups, those dyes that meet his requirements.

Both the after-treated and developed types of direct dyes require the simple neutral dye-bath which is carried out as follows:

It is useful to prescourage the goods under process, though this step may be omitted and only a wetting out agent used on the greige goods. Both methods are shown.

Scour goods at boil for 30-60 minutes and rinse ready for dyebath.

1-2% soda ash or tri-sodium phosphate.
1-2% Sulf. castor or penetrant.

Dyebath may be used without prescourage by selecting penetrant.

% dyestuff.
1-2% penetrant.

If water conditions are "hard" use some type of phosphate to correct water.

5-30% common salt or Glauber's salt.

Raise bath to 120° F., wet out goods 30 minutes or longer if no prescourage used, then enter dissolved dyestuff carefully, raise to boil (200-210° F.), run 20-40 minutes and then add necessary salt or brine. (Brine may be prepared by the new types of dissolvers for low grade salt that are now on the market and offer excellent saving on salt costs.)

Run at boil for 30 minutes or longer to obtain proper exhaustion and shade, wash over and rinse shade thoroughly before after-treating. Now make selection of the after-treating method that is suitable for the particular dye or dyes. All dyed shades are affected by an after-treatment so allowance must be made for this change in the matching of the desired shade.

After-treatment Process No. 1—Improves light fastness on selected types.

1-3% copper sulfate (bluestone).
1-3% acetic acid (28%).

Work well-washed goods at 140° F. for 20-30 minutes. Give light alkaline wash. This will help brighten shade on some of the blues after-treated.

After-treatment Process No. 4—Improves fastness to washing of selected types.

1-4% bichromate of soda or chromium fluoride.
1-4% acetic acid (28%).

Work well-washed goods at 140 to 180° F., 20-30 minutes, rinse well and dry. The fluoride has less effect on

the dyes shade than the bichromate though more expensive.

After-treatment Process No. 3—Improves fastness to light and washing of selected dyes.

1-3% bichromate of soda.
1-3% copper sulfate.
2-4% acetic acid (28%).

If bath is cloudy add additional acetic to correct bath before entering goods for processing. Work well-washed goods 20-30 minutes at 140-180° F. Rinse thoroughly and dry.

After-treatment Process No. 4—Improves fastness to washing on selected dyes.

1-4% formaldehyde (40%).
1-4% acetic acid (28%).

This may be omitted, as it dulls shades on some of these types of dyes noticeably.

Work well-washed goods at 120 or 140 and run 30 minutes, rinse well and dry.

This treatment improves washing fastness to a great extent on the new lines of dyes that are now being brought on the market.

This treatment offers excellent wearability and many of these dyes will not bleed into white effects. Especially is this true of the blacks and with many firms offering dyes that can almost give a complete line of shades that have high washing fastness from this type of after-treatment.

Direct dyed dyes that can be developed. (See initial dyeing method).

Diazo Bath—

2-4% nitrite of soda.
4-8% hydrochloric acid or 1½-3% sulfuric conc.

Hydrochloric is preferable as the developed shade will be the least affected in various types of metal containers or vats.

Work well washed goods cold for 20-30 minutes, rinse thoroughly and enter developing bath immediately. Goods should not be permitted to hang around and dry, as this will cause decomposition of the diazotized color. If necessary to delay developing always cover goods with wet cloth and away from sunlight, heat, and hot air.

The diazo bath should be tested at the start and during operation for correct condition by using potassium iodide starch papers which turn blue when bath is correct. This is caused by liberation of nitrous gas from bath which causes the diazotizing action on dye.

Developing Bath—

1-2% of beta naphthol or selected developer.

Work well-washed goods for 20-30 minutes cold, until shade obtained, rinse and give light soaping at 160-180° F. For washing fastness is improved by removing excess dyestuff that may be clinging to fiber.

The developed dyes offer brighter shades as a rule than any of the after-treated types but they are more expensive unless great care is taken in selecting the developers.

Great care must be exercised in proper control of these

(Continued on Page 26)



Cutler Spinning Tape

(A patented product made from the finest grade Sakellarides cotton)

- Durability** the equivalent or greater than that of standard tape.
- Power Input Saving** ranging from 12% to 24%.
- Increased Spindle Speed** from 145 on 7's to 320 on 90's.
- More Even Twist** than obtained from standard tape.
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- No Bump** on spindle whorl.
- Strength of Tape** higher than standard tape.

MORE THAN FIFTY MILLS HAVE NOW COMPLETED THEIR TEST WORK ON CUTLER TAPE AND HAVE ADOPTED IT COMMERCIALLY. MORE THAN SEVENTY ADDITIONAL MILLS HAVE TESTS IN PROCESS ON CUTLER TAPE.

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SOUTHERN TAPE AGENT
BYRD MILLER
WOODSIDE BLDG.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Southern Industrial Problems

(Continued from Page 4)

Tate, Ga., to Columbus, Ohio, 554 miles, the rate is 50c. From Bloomington, Ind., to Rochester, N. Y., 550 miles, the rate is 41c. On first class freight from Ft. Worth, Tex., to Cincinnati, Ohio, 962 miles, the rate is \$2.44. From Cincinnati, Ohio, to Portland, Maine, 964 miles, the rate is \$1.54.

Nothing is so destructive to business as uncertainty. Nurture the good, it will grow and shade out the weeds. Fertilize and cultivate your cotton fast, and every farmer knows it will in a large measure shade out the grass and weeds. Dun & Bradstreet records, that for the first six months of 1936 there were 199,000 new businesses and for the same period 176,000 business deaths. Their records have been quoted to show that of every one hundred concerns that start business, only five remain after the first five years; that management that insures success is surely worth its hire. In an average successful business that I know of, if every managing salary were wiped out it would mean less than four cents per day per employee. The President in 1933 said that he thought that 90% of our business wanted to play the game fairly. He reiterated this statement many times. If that were so, I think that we are all justified in wondering why that 90% of us is not being used more in helping to plan for our industry. Isn't there wisdom in this 90%? Aren't they to be trusted to help in planning for better and better days?

Senator Wagner of New York is engaged in trying to force the anti-lynching bill on the South. He claims to be acting in the interest of the South. Together with other Southern Senators, Senator Carter Glass of Virginia takes the other side. Who shall deny us our right of choice as to who is the more altruistic. There is other "let's make them do it" legislation, claiming for its purpose interest in fair wages in Southern industry.

Undoubtedly altruistic people fight behind proposed regulatory laws but it is not uncommon to find people with very unaltruistic motives lined up behind the same program. I would not wish to leave this subject without referring to my testimony before the Black Connery Committee June 8th last year. I feel free in talking about this because I notice in a special dispatch from Washington date February 9th the following news item: "While Mr. Patrick (D., Ala.) would not discuss the President's views it was learned that Mr. Roosevelt indicated approval of the following—a modified wage-hour bill providing for a North-South differential. It was understood the President would suggest a \$13 minimum for the North and a \$11 minimum for the South." It is well known of course that textile minimum wages are today considerably higher than these figures. We also know that the President in suggesting these figures was not trying to name the right wage but only trying to suggest a floor.

We were interested in some comparative figures from a textile engineering firm in Charlotte, N. C. In 1935 a pound of cotton would buy 2.61 yards of a standard print cloth. In 1936 it would buy only 2.11 yards. In 1925 textile wages paid to produce one pound of the same cloth was equivalent to .73 yards of that cloth. In 1936 this exchanged value had increased to 1.40 yards.

Industry's concern is not to increase the cost of the things they make faster than farm income grows. Our main concern is to find an ultimate consumer for the farmer's cotton. Our textile groups are primarily interested in finding new and increased uses for cotton. We search for every economy. We spend our money advertising and for research. We fight for cotton's rightful place in its competition with substitutes. Our main purpose is to flow our cotton to its ultimate end in as direct and unimpeded channel as possible.

Mississippi flood control has to do with making straight and direct the channel removing bends and crooks. We are tremendously interested in farm parities. We are tremendously concerned with plans for their financing. The old processing tax plan has been tried. Before a Senate committee meeting right here in Atlanta last October we were very happy to hear your Mr. C. A. Cobb, recent Southern director of AAA, urge "The use of funds from import duties to help pay the cost of the program." The Commissioners of Agriculture of our Southern States have unanimously adopted a similar resolution. If the tariff caused the hurt, use the tariff money to heal the hurt. Everybody knows that a tax is a burden. Taxing cotton to help cotton didn't work out. The tax was an obstacle in cotton's free flow to the consumer, it put it out of relation, out of parity with those things that people can use in place of cotton.

We are tremendously concerned in the farm bill just passed. We have great hopes in the four centers provided for where research for helping agriculture will be carried on. We hope it has corrected the situation mentioned by Mr. E. B. Weatherly of Cochran, Ga. The *Atlanta Constitution* referred to this editorially September 26th. Mr. Weatherly pointed out that Iowa and Georgia were about the same size. Iowa received \$115,000,000 farm benefits compared with \$32,000,000 for Georgia. The richer the land the larger the benefits. We feel that these benefits should go to the man, not the land. Efforts by the Government to help our farm income must not be defeated. We don't want higher prices for our cotton used as an umbrella for everything that can take the place of cotton. Our industry is striving very hard to protect his markets for our cotton farmer. Today we believe that is the principal way to increase his income. Tomorrow we hope his income will depend less and less on cotton.

G. M. Pate To Head Ada McLean Mills

Lumberton, N. C.—Dr. G. M. Pate, of Rowland, was elected president of the Ada McLean Mills, Inc., of West Lumberton, at the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors. He succeeds H. P. Jennings, president since the corporation was formed December 4, 1936, who asked to be relieved. Dr. Pate is also president of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association and the Bank of Rowland.

B. H. Livermore of Lumberton was elected executive vice-president, succeeding Dr. Pate as vice president. R. C. Adams was re-elected secretary-treasurer and was given the added duty of manager. The executive board is composed of these officers, Jennings and O. J. McConnell, of Fayetteville.

The Borah-O'Mahoney Licensing Bill

Washington.—The Borah-O'Mahoney bill now before Congress to permit Federal control of business through compulsory licensing has been described by the National Association of Manufacturers as "a device broader even than the National Industrial Recovery Act for bringing every small business in the nation under the domination of a Federal bureau."

"Into this bill is written the power of life and death over all private enterprise," the Association said. "It would end our system of State incorporation and make home rule over business a thing of the past."

"The bill is presented as a means for regulating corporations. But the term corporation as defined in the bill includes not only companies big and little and partnerships, but any joint venture or other unincorporated venture. Since the term joint venture refers to a group action, the term unincorporated venture refers also to individual action. The bill covers not only industrial ventures but agricultural as well, including co-operatives and even individual farmers where they compete with licensees."

"Thus this measure would bring Federal control of the business acts of any individual, of any isolated shop in any isolated town in the country. It would reach every type of business enterprise, whether situated in metropolitan centers or in the vast non-industrial regions of the West and South. It would provide stringent penalties to enforce the discretionary will of the great Federal bureaucracy that would be necessary for administration."

"Drastic powers of investigation and inquiry, together with the power of publicizing the intimate and confidential affairs of all persons engaged in commerce, would be conferred upon the Federal commission."

"One of the most serious aspects of this proposal is the fact that it imposes control upon control, regulation upon regulation. The Federal Trade Commission would be given powers in fields already occupied by all the States, and would be given a dual and conflicting jurisdiction with the National Labor Relations Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and similar agencies of State governments. It undertakes also to deal with corporate surpluses and the distribution of dividends—a subject already covered by Federal tax laws and as to which the Federal Trade Commission would be given an overlapping jurisdiction."

"The penalties of the proposed measure are more drastic than occur in any other Federal statute. They range all the way from substantial fines to imprisonment and to absolute exile from commerce. Under this bill any person required to operate under a license, who engaged in a single act without license, would be an outlaw. The bill furthermore permits an administrative agency to revoke a license and thus put the licensee entirely out of business for the most trivial violations of the terms of his license."

"We believe its extreme nature, its severity, the unlimited discretion conferred upon an administrative agency, its duplication of existing laws and agencies, its conflicts of jurisdiction with the State, and its proce-



Which warps would you run . . .

... if interested in profit?

On the face of it, you would run smooth warps, like those on the left . . . because they have better fiber-lay . . . resulting in fewer loom-stops . . . higher weave-room efficiency and, therefore, GREATER PROFIT.

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Dean Thomas Nelson Injured in Auto Wreck

Dean Thomas Nelson, of the N. C. State College Textile School, was injured in an automobile accident near Warrenton, N. C., February 20th, but was able to return to his home in Raleigh shortly after the accident.

Several other persons in the two cars involved in the wreck suffered cuts and bruises. An attending physician said Dean Nelson was badly shaken up and suffered a shoulder injury, lacerations and bruises.

Board Elected for Huffman F. F. Mills

Morganton, N. C.—Subscribers to stock in the Huffman Full-Fashioned Mills, Inc., Morganton's new quarter-million dollar hosiery industry, met for the first time February 8th, accepted its charter, granted by the Secretary of State, adopted by-laws and elected a board of directors authorized to proceed with construction of a plant.

Named to the board were R. O. Huffman, Robert Phifer, J. H. Gaston, J. F. McGimsey, H. L. Riddle, F. C. Patton, E. A. Kirksey, W. R. Mullis, C. V. Davis, Dr. J. B. Helms, H. L. Shuey, B. Bristol, Sr., John Pons, Jones Branch, and P. V. Watlington, all of Morganton. Five of the directors are now actively engaged in hosiery manufacturing here.

Directors at their first session elected R. O. Huffman as president, J. H. Gaston and H. L. Shuey as vice-presidents, F. C. Patton, secretary, and Robert Phifer, treasurer.

The board authorized the president to purchase part of the machinery for delivery upon completion of the building, and named a committee to receive proposals for a site here not less than four acres preparatory to early construction.

Capital stock of \$250,000 has been subscribed by 141 persons, the great majority residents of Morganton, making the industry locally owned and operated. The president of the company is general manager of the Morganton Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills.

Allen and Lyon With Piedmont Supply Co.

Mark H. Allen, formerly with Plibrico Jointless Fire Brick Company, Chicago, Ill., has accepted a position as agent, in the western part of North and South Carolina, for Piedmont Supply Company, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Allen is well known among the mechanics and superintendents of the textile industry, and will retain his residence and headquarters in Greenville, S. C.

Louis Lyon, Jr., has accepted a position as representative for Piedmont Supply Company, Charlotte, N. C., covering the eastern part of South Carolina, with residence in Sumter. Mr. Lyon was formerly agent for Mexico Refractories Company, Mexico, Missouri, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Julian Longley To Be Agent For American Thread Co.

Julian Longley, for the past two and a half years assistant superintendent of the Langdale, Ala., plant of the West Point Manufacturing Company, has resigned that position to become agent for the American Thread Company, Dalton, Ga.

Mr. Longley will be succeeded by B. W. Whorton, of the Dixie Mill at LaGrange, Ga., who had previously been production manager of the Shawmut plant of the West Point Manufacturing Company before going to the Dixie Mill in LaGrange.

OBITUARY

RALPH MILTON ODELL

Concord, N. C.—Ralph Milton Odell, 54-year-old native of Concord, died in a New York hospital February 19th, following an illness of several weeks.

He was the son of W. R. Odell and the late Mrs. Elizabeth Sergeant Odell, and was a graduate of Trinity College, now Duke University, and the graduate school at Harvard University.

He returned to Concord in 1904, and was connected with Odell Manufacturing Company here until 1911, at which time he joined the staff of the textile department of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. During the next six years, he traveled for the bureau in Asia, Europe, Africa and Australia and was married at the American consulate in Melbourne to Miss Vera Harris, an Englishwoman, in April, 1917.

Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Odell returned to America and joined the staff of Amory Brown & Co., in New York City. In 1924, he assumed the position of New York manager for Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works, which post he held until his death.

He was a member of Forest Hill Methodist Church here, and of the Arkwright Club, in New York City. He is survived by his wife, of New York City; one son, Robert Harris Odell, a student at Duke University; two brothers, Arthur G. Odell, of Concord, and Fred C. Odell, of Greensboro, and his father, W. R. Odell, of Concord.

BROWN L. AMICK

Concord, N. C.—Brown Leroy Amick, 64, formerly a well known resident of Concord, died February 20th in a hospital in Spartanburg, S. C.

Mr. Amick was superintendent of the Cannon Mills plant No. 9 at Concord from 1912 to 1920 and had previously been affiliated with Odell Manufacturing Company. He left Concord in 1920 and moved to Blacksburg, S. C., where he lived until his death.

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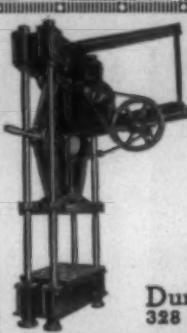
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(Continued From Page 9)

dural and administrative difficulties, are sufficient to condemn it as unsound and unwise policy, even though it were not, as we believe it to be, invalid as a matter of law.

"Furthermore, the serious advocacy of measures like this does much to stimulate the present unwholesome feeling of uncertainty."

Southern Textile Basketball Tourney

The Eighteenth Annual Southern Textile Basketball Tournament will be held in Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., again this year, the dates being March 2, 3, 4, 5, 1938. Inquiries and requests for application blanks have been received from teams in six of our Southern States, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

In the 1937 tournament there were eighty-four teams registered and played in the first round, over a thousand of the finest boys and girls in the South, representing our great textile industry. It is no wonder that the interest in the textile tournament grows from year to year, for where else in the world can you find a basketball tournament which draws over eighty teams—and from one industry.

Last year's championship teams will be back this year to defend their honors. The strong Southern Bleachery and Print Works team will again enter a formidable array of stars. They will also be fighting to retain the honor trophy won last year. The Enka Corporation girls will be back with two teams, but have had dire warning that their laurels will be bitterly contested by the great Chat-ham team from Winston-Salem, and the excellent team representing Drayton Mills in Spartanburg. Peerless Woolen Mills, winners in Class B in 1937, will try their skill with the A boys, trying to make it two in a row. Woodside Mills will move their championship C team into Class B. There will also be a Class B division for girls this year which has created new interest among the girls' teams and will see many new entries.

Prospects look extremely bright for the best entry list in point of outstanding teams than in any previous tournament. Applications should be in the secretary's office not later than February 19th, 1938. This is the final date for receiving applications.

Cotton Loans Made On 4,935,974 Bales

Washington.—The Commodity Credit Corporation said, February 12th, it had made loans on 4,935,974 bales of cotton.

The loans totaled \$215,577,414 for an average of 8.23 cents a pound.

The number of bales on which loans were made, by States, included:

Alabama, 730,637; Arkansas, 536,658; Florida, 990; Georgia, 407,545; Louisiana, 267,983; Mississippi, 517,587; North Carolina, 100,015; South Carolina, 221,350; Tennessee, 252,662; Virginia, 9,250.

Manufacture of New Cotton Gin to Start Soon

Production will soon start in Bridgeport, Conn., on the new radically designed cotton gin invented by Frank Watson, Arkansas cotton grower. Early plans call for the manufacture of 1,000 units at the plant of the Jenkins Valve Company.

The new machine which makes use of centrifugal force instead of the customary saw teeth to separate raw cotton from its various impurities, has been hailed by experts as a noteworthy advance in cotton ginning technique. Mr. Watson conferred with John Rust, of the Rust Cotton Picking Company, Memphis, Tenn., who with his brother, Max, invented a new type cotton picker, which also threatens to prove a revolutionary factor in the cotton growing industry. They said machines should prove of mutual benefit to each other since each will play an important part in lowering the costs of cotton production.

Germans to Use Straw In Making Rayon Fiber

Berlin.—Recently the Kurmarkische Zellwolleund Zellulose A. G. was formed to set up a factory manufacturing staple fibre and cellulose in a combined process from rye and wheat straw, of which there is a sufficiency in Germany. The company thus represents an important step towards the economizing of wood which is considered essential by the Amt fur deutsche Roh-und Werkstoffe, and for which that authority has been energetically pressing. Up to now the German staple fibre factories have used pine wood, and latterly also beech wood. With the continually increasing demand for wood for all sorts of industrial purposes, considerable quantities of exchange have been required to pay for imported timber, even the heavy depletion of German forests failing to cope with the demand.

Granted Tufting Patent

SUMTER, S. C.—Robert H. Bradwell has been granted a patent for a tufting machine which has been assigned to Polly Prentiss, Inc., of this city, bedspread manufacturing concern. This patent is described as a machine for producing spaced groups of tufts on the fabric.

It's Springtime—and the Fish Are Hungry in FLORIDA!

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

No Contract Required

THE C. I. O. has recently won so-called elections at several cotton mills, which is to be expected when an election is supervised by a representative of the National Labor Relations Board.

Being free to make a house-to-house canvass and to use coercion and money, while the opposition is prohibited from even discussing the matter with any voter, the C. I. O. usually wins. Definite promises of wage advances, with no one permitted to show that the advances can not be made, are a powerful influence in securing votes. The National Labor Relations Board representatives make no effort to prevent misrepresentations by C. I. O. leaders.

Under similar conditions the Republicans could win elections in South Carolina, or the Democrats, even Roosevelt Democrats, could carry Vermont.

Having won an election, the C. I. O. begins systematic nagging in an effort to wear down the mill management and secure a contract.

They usually begin with the assertion that because the employees have voted that the C. I. O. shall be their bargaining agency, the mill must sign a contract, but such is not true, and there is nothing whatever in the Wagner Labor Law which requires any mill to sign a contract.

Senator Wagner of New York, author of the Wagner Bill, said when it was being considered by the U. S. Senate:

It does not compel anyone to make a compact of any kind if no terms are arrived at that are satisfactory to him. The very essence of collective bargaining is that either party shall be free to withdraw if its conditions are not met.

Senator Wagner also said:

There is nothing in the bill which favors the closed shop. It provides merely that closed shop agreements may be made, but only in those States where they are now legal by voluntary agreements between employers and employees.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, who piloted the bill through the United States Senate, said:

The bill does not require or request any employee to join any organization of any kind, shape or character. It does not seek to encourage or bring about the establishment of any labor organization under any employer where there is now none.

Failing to bluff the mill into signing a contract the C. I. O. organizers begin to frame up charges of illegal discharge of employees, knowing that the cost of defending the suits will be heavy, and that with very few exceptions the National Labor Relations Board will rule that the employees were discharged for union affiliation and order the mill to pay wages for the entire time they were out.

We are informed that Myles Horton, a C. I. O. organizer, sat across a desk from H. B. Jennings, president of the Mansfield Mills, Lumberton, N. C., and said: "If you do not sign a contract for your mills we are going to bring employees' suits until the mill pocketbook is as flat as mine."

They did bring many suits and a report says that when the new president of the Mansfield Mills recently surrendered and signed the desired contract, 110 employee suits were dropped under an agreement made by the C. I. O. leaders.

If the 110 employees had been discharged because of union affiliation they were entitled, by law, to the wages which they lost and which probably amounted to several thousand dollars.

Those who brought the suits either were or were not entitled to the money claimed, but the C. I. O., as a consideration of obtaining a contract, pledged the mill that they would wipe out the claims of the 110 employees.

It seems to us to be another case of "selling mill employees down the river."

The C. I. O. obtained a profitable contract and employees lost several thousand dollars of claims which they had stated upon oath, when filing the suits, was justly due them.

When the C. I. O. organizers can cancel legal claims of their members in order to obtain something for themselves there is something rotten in Denmark and there can be no other classification for those who submitted to the cancellation of

their claims than that of mental defectives, or in other words, "fools."

Having watched the actions of the National Labor Relations Board in many cases, we interpret their ruling to be as follows:

Membership in a union, upon the part of a discharged employee, may be accepted as prima facie evidence that his discharge was because of such membership.

As a contrast with the position of the National Labor Relations Board, we quote the following from the decision of Chief Justice Hughes in the Wagner Law case:

The act (Wagner Labor Law) does not interfere with the normal exercise of the right of the employer to select its employees or to discharge them. The employer may not, under cover of that right, intimidate or coerce its employees with respect to their self-organization and representation, and on the other hand, the board (Labor Relations Board) is not entitled to make its authority a pretext for interference with the right to discharge when that right is exercised for other reasons than such intimidation and coercion.

Senator Burke recently started a movement for a Senate investigation of the National Labor Relations Board, but has withdrawn from that effort, and we understand that he gave as his reason "it would embarrass some of my friends, among the Democratic Senators who are seeking re-election this year."

Under these conditions we see no relief from the tyranny of such an unfair and contemptible body as the National Labor Relations Board except to appeal their decisions and carry them to the United States Supreme Court for final decision.

The fact that the Wagner Labor Law was held constitutional is no evidence that the present rulings of the National Labor Relations Board will be held valid; in fact, the statement of Chief Justice Hughes and other Justices in rendering the Wagner Law decision, would indicate that many of them would be held invalid.

One Mill Man With Guts

THE National Labor Relations Board recently held a hearing in Charlotte relative to the Highland Park Mills and made certain decisions and certain recommendations.

In commenting upon their decision, Horace Johnston, president of the mills, said:

We do not propose at this time to comply in any degree to the recommendations of the trial examiner.

Commenting on the recommendations of the board, Mr. Johnston continued:

We are not surprised since the trial examiner said,

while the hearing was in progress here, that not one iota of evidence had been presented that the mill had bargained in good faith with the representatives of the workers.

The statement of the trial examiner was, of course, false, as Mr. Johnston held repeated conferences with the C. I. O. organizers who represented themselves as the bargaining agency for his employees:

He did not agree to their demands and he refused to sign a contract, but he did confer with them and that is all that the law requires.

It would be very fortunate if the Highland Park case could go to the United States Supreme Court for decision.

Cotton Crop Possibilities

SECRETARY WALLACE has announced his intention of holding the 1938 cotton acreage to 26,300,000 acres, and the question before the cotton world is, how many bales will be produced upon that number of acres.

The only basis for making an estimate or guess is to take note of the yield per acre in other years, and the following table will be found interesting:

Year	Lint Yield in Lbs.	Bales per Acre	26,300,000 acres would produce
1921 basis of 132.0 or .276			7,258,800
1922 " 148.8 " .311			8,179,300
1923 " 136.4 " .285			7,495,500
1924 " 165.0 " .345			9,073,500
1925 " 173.5 " .363			9,546,900
1926 " 192.8 " .403			10,598,900
1927 " 161.7 " .338			8,889,400
1928 " 163.3 " .342			8,994,600
1929 " 164.1 " .343			9,020,900
1930 " 157.0 " .328			8,626,400
1931 " 211.5 " .442			11,624,600
1932 " 173.3 " .363			9,546,900
1933 " 212.7 " .445			11,703,500
1934 " 171.6 " .359			9,441,700
1935 " 186.3 " .390			10,237,000
1936 " 197.6 " .413			10,861,900
1937 " 246.6 " .516			13,570,800

The above figures indicate that the 1938 crop will be somewhere between 7,258,000 and 13,570,000 bales.

If the 1938 yield should equal the 1937 yield, which was the result of high fertilization and an almost perfect growing season in every section of the cotton belt, the crop would be 13,570,000, but that is not to be expected.

It seems reasonable to expect that with an average or normal weather during the growing season, the 1938 cotton crop should not greatly exceed 10,000,000.



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Mill News Items

ENKA, N. C.—With Potter & Shackleford, Inc., of Greenville, S. C., in charge of the general contract, the American Enka Corporation has begun work on a one-story addition to be used for the expansion of the chemical division. This will cost more than \$60,000.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—The Reidsville plant of the Burlington Silk Mills will reopen in March, it was announced recently. It will be operated as a throwing plant. Two hundred workers will be employed on three shifts with Kenneth H. Boydell as general superintendent, C. W. Forsyth as plant superintendent and Ralph Love as office manager.

GOODWATER, ALA.—Possibility that a rayon fabric mill will be located here has been announced by civic leaders. A suitable building for the mill already has been obtained.

Officials said they were not able to announce the name of the company to establish the plant here.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The Statesville Hosiery Mill, which has been idle for two months pending settlement under bankruptcy proceedings, has been purchased by J. O. McAuley, local grocer.

Statesville Hosiery Mills, Inc., was adjudged bankrupt on January 29th, and at the first meeting of the creditors the sale to Mr. McAuley was approved. This mill gives employment to 40 people. It was expected that all employees who were working when the plant ceased operation last December would be put back on the payroll.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—A number of head executives of the du Pont Company are expected at the formal opening of the new Recreational Building at the acetate plant there on March 25th and 26th.

The following officials of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are expected: Lammont du Pont, president; L. A. Verkes, general manager of the rayon department; B. M. May, assistant general manager of the rayon department; J. S. Denham, general manager of the acetate division; Willis Shackleford, assistant general manager of the acetate department, and C. J. Bacon, director of production of that department.

DANVILLE, VA.—Directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills re-elected Robert R. West president of the textile corporation and named again the whole staff of officials.

This followed the annual meeting of stockholders. John M. Miller, of Richmond, reviewed the previously released balance sheet and West summarized the past year's operations of the company. The first six months were represented as satisfactory but the year closed with the inventory value far in excess of the previous year.

Directors re-elected, in addition to Miller, were W. D. Overby, James I. Pritchett, Jr., Robert West, George P. Ray, Malcolm K. Harris, D. Van Wagenen, J. Pemberton Penn and Julian C. Jordan.

Mill News Items

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—A hearing on the receivership of Thread Spinners, Inc., operators of the old Wampum Mill, has been set for March 5th before Judge Wilson Warlick in Newton. Judge Warlick granted a petition for temporary receivership, filed by creditors, and the hearing next month will determine whether this shall be made permanent. James A. Abernethy, Jr., was appointed temporary receiver.

Another Lincolnton textile mill, the Excell Manufacturing Company, is now in receivership and has been advertised for sale. R. P. Deal is receiver for this plant.

SILER CITY, N. C.—General contract for the construction of a building in Siler City to house a branch plant of Mock-Judson-Voehringer Company, Inc., will likely be awarded within the next few weeks, L. L. Siler, president of Chatham Industries, Inc., which was formed recently to finance the construction of the building to be leased to the hosiery mill, stated.

Mr. Siler and two other Siler City men, C. C. Brewer and V. M. Dorsett, were in Greensboro for a conference with Col. Frank P. Hobgood, counsel for the corporation, on building plans.

Plans for the new building call for an expenditure of some \$40,000 exclusive of machinery and equipment to be installed by Mock-Judson-Voehringer, it was explained.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A final decree making effective the amended 77-B reorganization plan for Abbeville Cotton Mills of Abbeville, S. C., and terminating the reorganization proceedings, was signed here by Federal Judge C. C. Wyche.

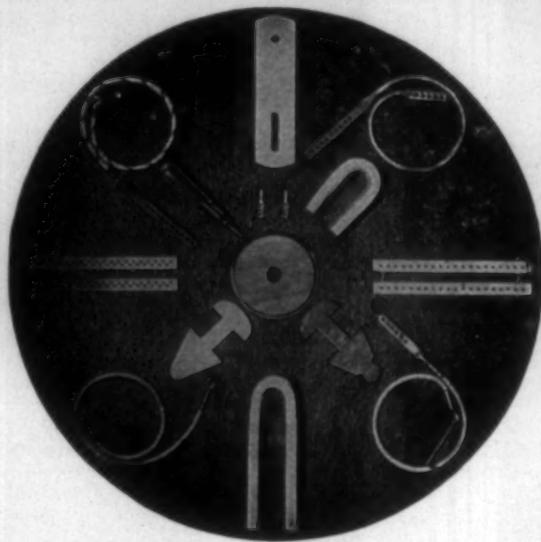
The order discharges the mills from its debts existing as of February 10th, except as otherwise provided in the amended January 5th plan.

The order directs that holders of the old \$10 par value stock shall exchange the certificates for the new \$5 par value stock and that 50,000 shares of the new \$5 par value stock shall be issued and delivered to Deering-Milliken & Co., the principal creditor, in settlement of \$500,000 of the mills' debt to that firm and that the balance of the \$1,133,135 obligation is to be carried on the mills' books as advances for operating expenses.

A separate order was signed by Judge Wyche fixing attorneys' fees for all legal services in connection with the reorganization at \$3,500, debtor and counsel having agreed upon that sum.

The petition for final decree stated that the reorganization was effected February 10th. The mills, which manufacture sheetings and rayons, are to be known in the future as Abbeville Mills, instead of Abbeville Cotton Mills.

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February 24, 1938

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- 20—Saco-Lowell 40" Cards, 12" collers.
- 36—Deliveries Saco-Lowell Drawing: 12" collers, cork top rolls.
- 6—Whitin D-3 Combers.

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February 24, 1938

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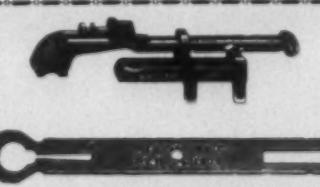
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Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Cotton goods markets were moderately active last week. Sales of sheetings and print cloths amounted to 150% of production, though nearly all business was done in one day.

Prices strengthened at current levels and mills refused to accept business from April forward at present quotations, in many instances quoting $\frac{1}{8}$ cent to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent more on second quarter deliveries.

Combed cotton goods were inactive at irregular prices. Sub broadcloths were active, spot lots going at premiums.

Finished goods demand was steady. A one-cent yard reduction in denim stimulated buying. Outing flannels were opened for the new season at prices about 15% under 1937. Mills started showing lines of part-wool blankets at 9 to 10% below last year and cotton blankets at about 15% decrease. A leading producer lifted percales $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a yard.

Whereas Friday's reaction of the more speculative markets seemed to reflect disappointment with the failure of the Administration to embark upon any price raising policy out-rightly spectacular, it was just that fact which apparently pleased a number of cloth merchants. The last thing they want to see is an upward price swing that is more violent than sound.

The key to the President's statement, the same merchants thought, was his simple declaration that it's the Administration's intent to halt deflation. Irrespective of the mechanical problems that might be involved in such an ambitious project, they thought the mere pronouncement of intention is of itself psychologically constructive. After overnight consideration, the outside markets evidently came to a similar conclusion, for both cotton and securities recovered during Saturday's short session.

Rayon goods sold in better volume at the recently established lower prices. Raw silk continued to advance. Sales of silk woven goods expanded. Wool goods markets were moderately active and mills booked a moderate business on Spring and Summer goods.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6 $\frac{5}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims, 28-in.	10
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Staple ginghams	10

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Inquiries have been a little more numerous this past week, but orders continue to be spotty, and mainly for immediate use. There have been no quotable changes recently in yarn rates. There is some likelihood that in the fairly near future there will be a rise in yarn rates for the best grades of standard yarns. Quotations are higher at the present time on yarns that must meet strict standards, such as those of the U. S. Government.

Yarn mills which right along have been figuring their costs as closely as possible, to maintain their operations as nearly as possible to the "break-even" level, are reported as standing aside from the present temporary below-cost period of small-lot selling, on the theory that it is better to allow competitors to fill up order books with loss orders, and wait until there is spontaneous demand in enough volume to warrant going after business aggressively.

February business is conceded as below par, but hopes for a spring revival are stronger than before in responsible quarters. Losses have had to be taken by this contingent of spinners and distributors, but it is explained that they have been incidental thus far, as relatively little yarn was sold at the lowest prices.

Carded yarns above medium counts have been firmer, relatively, partly because the element of labor cost is larger as compared with coarse numbers, but chiefly due to better cotton being used in the finer counts. Efforts of yarn mills to maintain differentials are often not successful, as far as ordinary quality yarns are concerned, but the mills are more strict about this when it comes to selling good quality carded and combed peeler two-ply yarns.

Where combed yarn comes more into competition with carded, as is singles, it is noted that 30s/1 combed peeler is again reported as offered at 28½, which reflects lagging demand. Since January there has been a slight increase in spinners' stocks of combed yarn in some counts, it is indicated.

Southern Single Skeins		Two-Ply Plush Grade	
8s	17½	12s	19½
10s	18	16s	21
12s	18½	20s	21½
14s	19	30s	26½
20s	20		
30s	25		
36s	28		
40s	30		
		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
		8s	18½
		10s	19
		12s	19½
		14s	20
		16s	20½
		20s	21½
Southern Single Warps			
10s	18		
12s	18½		
14s	19		
16s	19½		
20s	20		
26s	23		
30s	25		
40s	30		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	18	Tinged, 8-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
10s	18½	Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18
12s	19	White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Part Waste Insulated Yarns	
8s	18	8s, 1-ply	14½
10s	18½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	19
12s	19	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
16s	20	12s, 2-ply	16
20s	21	20s, 2-ply	19½
24s	23	16s, 2-ply	18
26s	24	30s, 2-ply	24
30s	26		
36s	29		
40s	30		
Southern Two-Ply Frame Cones			
8s	8s		17
10s	10s		17½
12s	12s		18½
14s	14s		19
16s	16s		20
20s	20s		21
24s	22s		22
26s	24s		23
30s	26s		24
40s	28s		25
	30s		26

HARDING & HEAL

ESTABLISHED 1888

PRINTERS

Manufacturers of One Time Carbon Forms

102-104 GREENWICH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SOUTH



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Since the beginning of our organization in 1919, we have traded actively in Southern Cotton Mill stocks

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SIZOL—Softeners and Gums for Cotton

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SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY

(House of Service)

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Greenville, S. C.
Harold P. Goller

Edgewood, R. I.
Alexander W. Anderson



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

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Pee Dee No. 2

J. C. Stubbs, overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent at Mill No. 2, is one of the most remarkable gentlemen in Rockingham. He is 79 years old real soon, and has a service record here of 60 years! His mind is keen and alert, eyes good, and his enthusiasm and executive ability is truly amazing. He'd rather hear the frogs holler in old Hitchcock creek, back of the mill, than to hear the finest orchestra in New York, and has never seen another building so interesting as Pee Dee Mill No. 2.



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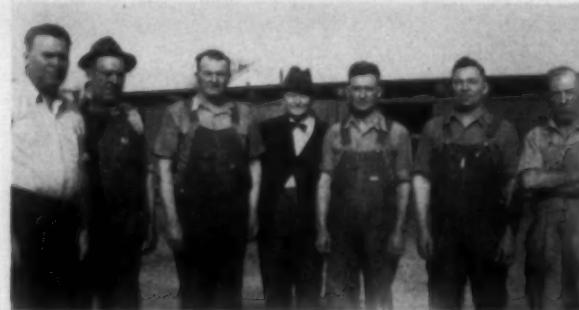
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Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

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ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carroll, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive, South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St., Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Folley, 802 James Blvd., Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave., Louisiana—New Orleans, J. C. Brill, 518 Gravier St.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 911 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 290 S. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb-Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurley, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Warehouse, 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablanas and J. Casablanas, Executives; J. Rabasa, Technical Expert.

AMERICAN COOLAIR CORP., Jacksonville, Fla. J. E. Graves, Jr., secretary-treasurer. Factory ventilating engineer, Clark R. Trimble, 205 Cottage Place, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Reps., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewey St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Francham, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, 602 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

CHARLES BOND CO., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

BORNE, SCRUMSER CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore,

Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRactories CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, INC., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N. E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

COOLING & AIR CONDITIONING CORP., THE, 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Marlow, Mgr.; 708 Guilford Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., A. B. Wason, Mgr.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Southern Tape Agent: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Roll Agents: Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Greenville Roll & Leather Co., Greenville, S. C. Take Up Roll Agent: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO., Charlotte, N. C.

DENISON MFG. CO., THE, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

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Color and Its Decorative Wearability

(Continued from Page 6)

dyes, as it is quite difficult to correct any dyed shade that has been faultily diazotized and developed. Almost the only way is to strip and rematch the shade on the base of the shade that remains on stripped dyeing.

This line of dyes would offer the only desirable reds, bordeauxs, and yellows for such a line of goods as planned by the knit goods manufacturer.

It might be wisest on the part of the manufacturer to use a naphthol red and bordeaux, as they would offer very superior washing fastness and are the least expensive of application of the naphthol dyed shades.

The dyeing procedure on naphthols is just the reverse of the developed dyes with the omitting of the diazotizing bath. The method of application is simple and will be taken up in a later article.

Recreational Hut Being Built At Laurinburg Mill

Laurinburg, N. C.—A log community hut is under construction at Springfield Cotton Mill for the use of Morgan Mill employees as a recreational center. It was begun recently as a WPA project and is sponsored by the county.

The hut is located on a lot formerly used as a baseball park, midway between the cotton mill and Franklin Gibson's Service Station, on the other side of the highway. The foundations have already been laid, and most of the lumber delivered to the site. According to Guy Talbert, project supervisor for the county, it is expected to be completed in June.

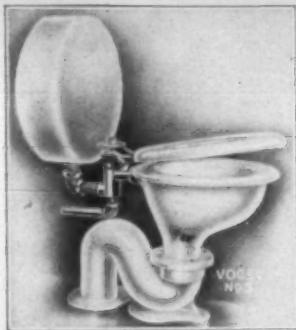
The building of the hut is being done largely through the efforts of Mrs. M. J. McGuire of Laurinburg.

They're BUILT to LAST

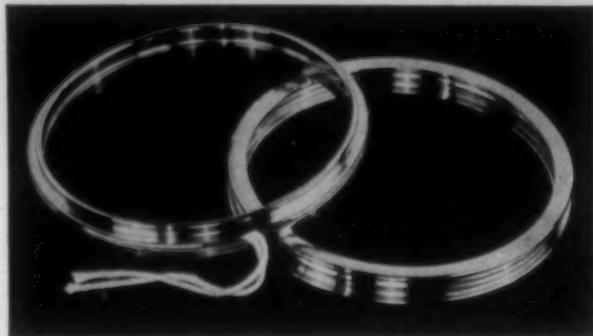
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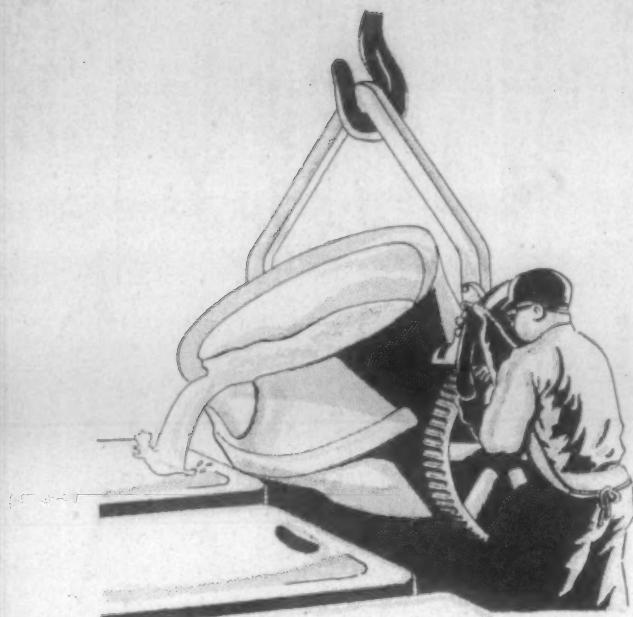
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